TABLE 7-2 (continued).
SUMMARY OF HABITAT LIMITING FACTORS FOR VASHON ISLAND STREAMS
IDENTIFIED IN THE WRIA 9 REPORT

Stream Number/Name	Habitat Limiting Factors
24. Unnamed	1. Fish passage: Fish passage into the stream is blocked by a plugged culvert at the mouth of the creek and a perched culvert upstream of the junction of Cross Landing and Redding Roads. 2. Hydromodification: The stream bank has been stabilized with riprap along a road; culverts at road crossings limit channel migration at Cross Landing and Redding Roads. 3. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, as indicated by 20:80 pool-to-riffle ratio.
26. Unnamed	1. Fish passage: A bulkhead at the stream mouth is a possible barrier. 2. Substrate: The substrate consists of 60% gravel and 40% sand and is in poor condition.
27, 28, and 29. Unnamed	1. Fish passage: Bulkheads on all three streams block fish passage. 2. Riparian: The riparian vegetation has been altered, and only 60% of the length of these streams is shaded. 3. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, as indicated by the 10:90 pool-to-riffle ratio.
30. Bates Cr. (H2)	1. Fish passage: Culverts at private driveways 100 feet upstream of the stream mouth are probable barriers.
32. Sealth Cr.	1. Fish passage: The bulkhead and culvert at the stream mouth block fish passage. 2. LWD: Large woody debris quantity is low. 3. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, as indicated by the 10:90 pool-to-riffle habitat ratio. 4. Substrate: Substrate conditions are poor, as sand comprises 70% of the substrate. 5. Hydromodification: The stream flows through a culvert for approximately 300 feet at Camp Sealth.
33 and 35. S-1 and S-2 Cr.	1. Fish passage: A sandbar and debris jam at the stream mouth block fish passage. 2. Substrate: Substrate conditions are poor, as 90% of the substrate consists of sand and mud.
34. Spring Beach Cr.	1. Fish passage: A bulkhead and culvert near the stream mouth block fish passage. 2. Substrate: The substrate is dominated by sand and mud, and is in poor condition. 3. LWD: Large woody debris is sparse. 4. Riparian: Ornamental plantings have altered the riparian condition. 5. Hydromodification: The community water system removes water from the stream 400 feet upstream of the stream mouth; the stream is confined to a ditch for approximately 350 feet.

TABLE 7-2 (continued).
SUMMARY OF HABITAT LIMITING FACTORS FOR VASHON ISLAND STREAMS
IDENTIFIED IN THE WRIA 9 REPORT

Stream Number/Name	Habitat Limiting Factors
36. Slaighters Cr.	1. Fish passage: Numerous culverts and a three-way standpipe near Pohl Road block fish access to the stream. 2. Riparian: Residences along the stream have encroached on the riparian habitat; 50% of the stream length is shaded. 3. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, as indicated by the 10:90 pool-to-riffle ratio. 4. Hydromodification: Hydromodification exists in the residential areas and along Pohl Road.
37. Tahlequah Cr.	1. Fish Passage: A standpipe at the left bank tributary (B) is a possible barrier. 2. Pool Habitat: Pool habitats make up only 10% of the stream habitat. 3. Hydromodification: The stream channel has been altered by a culvert, a narrow cement trough, and channelization at private residences downstream of Tahlequah Road to the mouth of the stream.
40. Shawnee Cr.	1. Fish Passage: A perched bulkhead at the stream mouth blocks fish passage; a series of culverts and flumes upstream of the bulkhead are also not fish passable. 2. Hydromodification: Culverts, flumes, and channelization have confined natural channel migration in the residential reach of the stream.
41. Fisher Cr.	1. Fish Passage: A potential passage barrier exists at 232nd street; standpipe at the headwater pond is also a possible fish barrier. 2. Riparian: Much of the riparian habitat has been altered by channelization and landscaping from the stream mouth to Vashon Highway SW. Upstream of the highway the stream goes through abandoned blueberry patch and livestock have impacted the riparian habitat in the upper basin. 3. Hydromodification: Channelization and landscaping in the lower reach have altered the stream.
43. Tsugwalla Cr.	1. Fish Passage: A dam at the mouth of the creek blocks fish passage. 2. Hydromodification: The dam at the stream mouth, a 50-foot long culvert, and a series of ponds are alterations to the stream channel.

TABLE 7-2 (continued).
SUMMARY OF HABITAT LIMITING FACTORS FOR VASHON ISLAND STREAMS
IDENTIFIED IN THE WRIA 9 REPORT

Stream Number/Name	Habitat Limiting Factors
44. Raab's Lagoon Cr.	1. Riparian: The riparian habitat condition is degraded, as only 60% of the stream length is shaded. 2. Substrate: Substrate conditions are poor and dominated by mud (60%) and sand (20%). 3. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, making up only 30 percent of the stream habitat. 4. Hydromodification: Culverts limit channel migration; the stream is extremely channelized along Dockton Road.
45. Mileta Cr.	1. Fish Passage: Box culvert at Dockton Road is a fish barrier; a culvert in Tributary (A) is a fish barrier. 2. Hydromodification: Approximately 300 feet of the northern tributary is contained in a culvert.
62. Ellis (Tramp Harbor) Cr.	1. Fish Passage: Culverts at SW Ellisport Road and at the Water District #19 water storage basins are fish barriers. 2. Riparian: Riparian conditions are degraded, as only 60% of the stream length is shaded. 3. Substrate: Substrate conditions are poor, dominated by sand (30%) and mud (40%). 4. Pool habitat: Pools are not abundant, making up only 30% of stream habitat. 5. Hydromodification: County roads and culvert crossings confine the stream channel; the Water District #19 diversion alters the channel and is no longer in use.
64. Beal Cr.	1. Fish Passage: The Water District #19 diversion dam is a fish barrier. 2. Hydromodification: The diversion dam is the only significant modification to the stream.
65. Gorsuch Cr.	1. Fish Passage: An old, washed out bridge is a possible barrier and a perched culvert at RM 0.5 is a fish passage barrier. 2. Hydromodification: The effluent from the sewage treatment plant may be significantly altering flows downstream of the outlet; culverts at road crossings confine natural channel migration.
66. Dillworth	1. Fish Passage: A possible natural barrier exists at approximately RM 0.15; the culvert upstream of Dillworth Road at RM 0.4 is a probable barrier. 2. Hydromodification: Culverts restrict natural channel migration at stream crossings and an incomplete diversion dam upstream of Dillworth Road has altered the stream channel.
67. Glen Acres Cr.	1. Fish Passage: The bulkhead at the stream mouth is a fish passage barrier.